



ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

MR. TILDEN was elected President in 1876 on the following tariff platform:

"The existing tariff has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue."

On that platform the democrats carried the country by a large majority in 1876 that the republicans were compelled to steal the votes of three Southern States in order to hold the Presidency, and even then did so by a majority of only one electoral vote. If a revenue tariff was so popular North as well as South as to overcome all sectional feeling only eleven years after the war, the more likely would it be to do so now, when that feeling has been subject to the nullifying influences of twelve more years.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army has recommended that Congress grant extra compensation, at the rate of sixty cents an hour, to the clerks in his office for extra work performed by them after regular office hours during the winter of 1880-87. It seems that every conceivable device is available in order to get money out of the Treasury. If the republican clerks in the Adjutant General's office were not satisfied with the pay they were receiving when they were called on to perform the extra work referred to, why didn't they resign and seek other employment? There were, at that time, at least twenty good, competent and efficient democratic applicants for every one of the places these republicans filled, who would have gladly done the extra work alluded to, and more too, in order to have been appointed to those places. If it were not for the immense surplus in the Treasury, exacted of the poor people of the country by a tax on the necessities of life, such recommendations as the one to which reference is made would have no standing in Congress.

NO MATTER how far short of fulfilling the hopes of sanguine tariff reformers the democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives may have been in the tariff bill they reported yesterday—and that they were lamentably short in that respect cannot be denied—there is one thing they did that will be approved by all true tax reformers: that was to make no reference whatever in their bill to the internal revenue system. Let a reduction in the tax on the necessities of life and on raw material be secured, before any attempt shall be made to reduce the tax on luxuries and such articles as conduce to the increase of vice and crime.

THE MAJORITY of the voters of this country are men who earn their living by farm work. None of the products of their work is protected by the existing tariff, because the price thereof is fixed by foreign quotations, but the price of everything they have to buy is increased by the tariff. If the democratic farmers of Virginia would con- sider their own interest they would make sure that the men they are to choose as their delegates to the national democratic convention shall be sound on the tariff question.

GENERAL MAHONEY is not only engaged in an effort to secure a solid Sherman delegation from Virginia to the national republican convention, but is extending that effort to other Southern States. The General will probably succeed, so far as Virginia is concerned, but judging from the way some of the republicans of the State talk, he should not be so sure as to warrant any discussion of the means by which that object may be attained.

From Washington.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 2, 1888.

The House District of Columbia Committee had before them this morning the president of the Washington and Georgetown street car line, who informed them that his company were ready to adopt the cable instead of horse power as soon as they were authorized to do so by Congress. It seemed to be the general impression of the committee that the 7th street line would be the first on which the cable will be used.

Senator Daniel was before the Senate Patent Committee this morning and made an argument in opposition to the adoption of the Hwoock amendment to the bill for the benefit of the inventor of the Bopack cigarette machine of Lynchburg.

The Senate District of Columbia Committee to-day agreed to report adversely on the Platt bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia by the following vote: Against the bill, Spooner, Farwell, Harris, Vance, Daniel and Faulkner. For it, Ingalls, Chase and Riddleberger. The committee then by a unanimous vote, except that of Senator Riddleberger, decided in favor of local option, with the understanding that if a majority of the voters of the District shall declare for the sale of liquor, there shall be a high license on that sale. The committee also agreed to report favorably the bill for a dock and barge company at Georgetown.

At the joint republican caucus of both houses of Congress last night to select a republican congressional committee, Senator Riddleberger though still so hoarse as hardly to be heard above a whisper made a speech

Woodlawn Farmers' Club.

(Reported for the Alexandria GAZETTE.)

The Woodlawn Farmers' Club met at the residence of John Ballenger on the 25th of February, President Pierson in the chair.

The secretary reported having communicated with Secretary Merrick, of the Farmers' Assembly, as directed, and the latter said he would send proceedings of the Assembly when published.

A circular from the N. Y. Tribune office was read and a petition to Congress asking for increased duties on various agricultural products was signed by most of the members, as were also two other petitions in favor of the pure food, and the bureau of animal industry bills now before Congress.

As pertinent to the tariff subject, A. W. Harrison read an extract from a late address of the president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture. In discussing the subjects embraced in the petitions mentioned, in connection with the propriety of abolishing the revenue tax on liquors and tobacco, it appeared evident that the prevailing opinion was in favor of high license rather than prohibition.

President Pierson then announced the standing committees as follows: On cereals, John Ballenger, J. H. Buckman and F. Wilkinson; live stock, A. W. Harrison, J. W. Roberts, J. N. Gibbs and H. W. Pierson; agricultural implements, C. Lukens, E. Walton and C. Gibbs; manures and fertilizers, E. E. Mason, W. Hunter, Jr., and D. W. Ballenger; fruits and vegetables, C. T. Lukens, J. Hunter, Jr., and J. M. Troth; grasses and forage crops, T. W. Blunt, I. Snowden and D. Buckman; public roads, W. Walton, L. Gillingham and A. H. Roberts.

A talk about cows and how to prevent their depredations, elicited the statement by A. W. Harrison that a very small quantity of coal oil mixed with the seed corn before planting, would stop their pulling it up. We then drifted into a discussion of the dairy interests, and extracts from a report of a Farmers' Institute in St. Lawrence county, New York, were read, as to the cost of making butter there. E. E. Mason thought we had better start nearer home—and was reminded of some points brought out in J. W. Roberts' essay at the late Farmers' Convention, relative to the vast growth of the dairy interest in this section since the war. Dr. Johnston, of Washington city, was quoted as saying that the milk sent there was superior to that furnished any other city in the country. President Pierson thought that was going rather too far; that if the truth was known, very much improvement was needed, and it was thought Congress ought to provide for milk inspectors there. The idea was developed that many of the milk dealers in the city required some careful looking after.

The critical report was then called for and read by William Hunter, Jr., as follows: To the Woodlawn Farmers' Club:

We, as a committee, have been called upon to perform a rather delicate and perhaps unnecessary duty. The two previous committees reported as finding nothing to criticize, and such being the case, our committee is a needless institution. It is with considerable reluctance that we enter upon the discharge of our duties because our host has grown grey in his calling, and with better opportunities than have fallen to the lot of your committee, and with the experience of added years, as we write this report, it forcibly comes to our minds that we should look at home.

The task, however, has been assigned us and we shall endeavor to shape our report so that it may not be considered either as fulsome flattery or as harsh and unjust fault finding.

The farm of our host consists of seven fields of farming land of twenty acres each with woodland to bring the area up to over two hundred acres. One of these fields, the one nearest the barn, has been in pasture for twenty years. The remaining six fields have the following rotation: Two in wheat, one after corn to be followed next year by wheat again, the other in wheat after wheat. Generally, but owing to the wheat last year having winter killed, this wheat is after oats. The other four fields will be this coming season as follows: Two in mowing grass, one in corn and one in pasture. The wheat after oats looks well, and the corn land wheat not so well, the earliest sown of the corn land looking the best. The chances for a crop will be very much influenced by that character of the weather furnished to us through the month of March. We were shown three strips through the corn land wheat which were manured with three different fertilizers; namely, Susquehanna, Bryant's ammoniated and dissolved, C. C. rock. At present no difference is perceptible. A strip of Fulcrum appeared to have made more growth than the Fulz by its side.

We are unable to report on the other branches of farming on account of the season and the extreme softness of the land from the thaw. Our host has a butter dairy, selling the product himself in Washington and Alexandria.

Your committee would call the attention of each individual member who is engaged in butter making to the churning apparatus which is at the same time cheap and effective. The churn, one of Spain's patents, has churned 87 pounds at one churning. The power is the mule, who has a shelter to work under, and rather enjoys the performance. Any one of the members of the club contemplating an improvement in this direction should see this arrangement. The dairy consists of fourteen milk cows, grade short horn, with several heifers ranging from two years down to a few months. He has two bulls, Jerseys, one three years and the other perhaps six months in age. The older bull is confined in a stall outside the barn into which, at times, he has considerable trouble to get the gentleman to enter. We would suggest that he would be easier managed if the stall in which he kept him was in the same stable with his cows. He, if he was stable with them when young, would enter as a matter of course.

The genus taurus is very much like the genus homo in that respect, that those who manage them the easiest and most successfully do not crack the whip, nor keep the fact that they have a master very prominently before them. He has three work horses and one mule, also three other horses whose profitable usefulness is over, and are now pensioners upon his bounty. The committee suggested an improvement in the horse stable which they thought advisable, which change has since been made. The flock of sheep consists of twenty five ewes, seventeen of which have twenty lambs with eight yet to be heard from.

Our host seemed to think that there would have been full as much profit in the flock if no lambs had been raised and the sheep had been sold far, unless the lambs came earlier in the season. We found two brood sows and one boar, of grade Jersey, red blood. One of the sows had pigs. Our attention was called to the fact that our host, like the inhabitants of the famous Hamelin town of old, was troubled with rats. To overcome this difficulty he has laid a cement floor in his cow mangers and has built a feed box of brick and cement, both of which are excellent from our standpoint but had for the rats. We found a young heifer which had been unfortunate enough to have broken one of its legs, but with some care was standing on all four again, not much the worse for the accident. Perhaps we are sometimes too hasty in slaughtering valuable animals thus afflicted.

Your committee think that the extra labor expended at threshing time to bring the wheat to be threshed at the barn would be more than compensated by having the straw at or near the barnyard, as straw is the means of all farm products to move, and the high winds and muddy roads of winter would be avoided. We found a new hay carrier for unloading hay, which can be changed from one mow to another in a few minutes from the barn floor.

Our visit to the farm of our host unintentionally fell upon a day memorable to all bergsmen, and especially to us who succeed him in possession of this land—the birthday of Washington. Being thus reminded, our thoughts naturally go back and compare some of his agricultural exploits with our own.

History or tradition tells us that with one hundred cows, he at times bought butter for his own use, and with this immense area of land he did not raise enough corn but sent to Westmoreland for a supply of this staple. We certainly are doing fully as good farming as that! We know that along these winter roads his coach wallowed to Pohick or Alexandria in solitary grandeur, and we know him to have been a dignified, rather hard-headed old Virginia gentleman, a member of the established church. To-day, the same land supports scores of dissenters, fully as independent, not always as dignified and rather more hard-headed than our illustrious predecessor.

We have taken up his work as farmers and when we at times grow weary and dissatisfied with results we at least have this satisfaction, that as farmers we are as successful as the Father of his Country.

The idea seemed to pervade the meeting that the committee got through with the "delicate and unnecessary duty" tolerably well. The allusion in the report to the recovery of the heifer with the broken leg, reminded the members of several similar instances and it appeared that the usual tendency with cattle was to have the use of broken legs restored if they had half a chance.

T. W. Blunt asked about the propriety and effectiveness of dehorning cattle. There seems to be no difficulty in having horns removed at almost any stage of the animal's growth, several instances being mentioned where they were sawed off close to the head, when full grown; but quite a number thought the end hardly justified the means, as some of the most vicious animals known were those which never had any horns. So each one must be persuaded in his own mind.

The committee on cereals was requested to furnish an essay on that subject at the next meeting which will be at the domicile of Lewis Gillingham, on the banks of the Ipswich river, the 24th of March. Critical Committee, Francis Wilkinson, Charles T. Lukens, Edward Walton.

W. GILLINGHAM, Sec'y.

The Culpeper Shooting.

It was stated in the GAZETTE yesterday that a shooting affair had occurred in Culpeper in which Ellis B. Williams was shot and killed by Edward Barbour, who in turn was wounded by Williams. The deceased was a son of Mr. Geo. M. Williams, editor of the *Exponent*, and a nephew of Gen. Robert Williams, of the United States Army, who married the widow of the late distinguished

Stephen A. Douglas, who was Miss Addie Curtis, one of the celebrated belles of Washington city. Mr. Barbour is a son of the Hon. James Barbour, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and a nephew of Senator elect John S. Barbour. The cause of the trouble seems to have grown out of a newspaper article in the shape of a letter signed "Jack Clatterback," which was published in the *Advance*. The letter made some casual allusions to Mr. Williams of the *Exponent*, which resulted in the following correspondence:

"Culpeper, Feb. 17.—Mr. Edwin Barbour.—Sir: I am informed that in your paper of yesterday is a communication signed 'Jack Clatterback,' containing offensive allusions to me. You will be kind enough to give me the name of the author in writing. Respectfully, GEO. M. WILLIAMS."

The following reply was received by Mr. Williams: "Sir I will not disclose the name of the author of the letter signed 'Jack Clatterback,' and consequently make myself personally responsible for anything said in his letter. Respectfully, EDWIN BARBOUR."

The last issue of the *Exponent*, retailed in a bitter denunciation of the editor of the *Advance* and all connected with it. The *Advance* replied saying that the conduct of the editor of the *Exponent* had been cowardly in the extreme, and highly unbecoming a gentleman; that it was disagreeable to publish this exposure of Mr. Williams, but "at times it becomes necessary for gentlemen to turn and strike the dog that is barking at their heels."

Young Williams after reading the article had a conference with his friends as to the best course to pursue. Soon it became known that both men were armed to the teeth and trouble was feared. Williams sent a note to Barbour to come down from his office to see him. This Barbour declined to do. Williams then, against the strongest protests and advice of his friends, determined to go to Barbour, taking with him one of his friends. Upon entering the office Barbour was seated at a table, writing. Williams entered, closed the door and advanced to where Barbour was, and said: "How do you propose to settle this difficulty—first and skull, or with pistols?" Barbour said or intimated that the matter could be settled by friends of both parties, whereupon Williams said: "It must be settled now," and struck Barbour with his fist. At this point both drew their revolvers and began firing deliberately at each other at about six paces. Some nine or ten shots were fired in all, Barbour's first shot, it is thought, striking Williams in the region of the heart. Williams, after emptying his revolver, sank to the floor helpless. Barbour was found to have a dangerous wound through the extreme lower part of his body. Williams was taken out by his friend and laid on a bed near the scene. Doctors were summoned, but it was evident his life was ebbing fast. He died, unconscious, at 11:30 a. m. Barbour now lies at his father's house in a very precarious condition. Young Williams was just twenty-one years old—a young man of quiet, unobtrusive and popular manners. Barbour was between 18 and 19.

The State Senate has passed the bill heretofore passed by the House providing for pensioning the widows of confederate soldiers from the State who lost their lives in the service, and soldiers and marines who were permanently disabled from wounds received in the confederate service. The appropriation contemplated by the House bill was reduced from \$75,000 to \$60,000. Gen. Wickham said unless the amount desired be raised or obtained by special tax, that at the end of the fiscal year there will be a deficit of half a million dollars.

A well known citizen of Lancaster, Pa., Mr. L. B. Keifer, writes: Having a sprained leg of almost thirty days standing, and after trying half a dozen advertised preparations in the market without satisfactory results, I was advised to try Stryker's Oil, did so, and in less than three days my leg was all right again. It did the work.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Merchants' Bank of Danville opened for business yesterday.

William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, is to be revived and continued as a State normal school.

Mrs. Charles Barlosius, of Fredericksburg, accidentally fell in her yard Wednesday night, breaking her right thigh.

The State Senate, by a vote of 15 to 16, yesterday rejected the House bill abolishing compulsory pilotage on coastwise vessels.

Mr. Berryman Jones, a respected citizen of Warren county, died Monday last at his residence near Front Royal, aged 76 years.

Mr. G. B. Gibson has been re-elected by the town council Mayor of Upperville, which position he resigned some time since.

The lock up at Milnes, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. A negro who was put into the lock-up for larceny was burned up.

In the contested election case of Ellis v. Houston, the Senate committee reported last night in favor of D. F. Houston, republican.

Mrs. Mary Dulaney Whiting has donated to Trinity Episcopal Church at Upperville, an elegant library of choice books, some 400 in number.

The mother and stepfather of Charles Cook made affidavit that he confessed having murdered Edgar Haney in Berkeley, a suburb of Norfolk.

The House of Delegates has passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay Hous. Roscoe Conkling, J. Randolph Tucker, and others for professional services.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill providing for a State board of agriculture. The appropriation for the maintenance of the board was reduced from \$15,000 to \$10,000.

A white male infant was found in a well on a lot in the rear of a store in North Danville yesterday. It is supposed to have been in the water three weeks, and drowned immediately after birth.

The saw-mill of Messrs. William Donovan & Co., in Norfolk, with machinery, wood and other fixtures, was damaged by fire yesterday to an extent estimated at about \$1,500, which is covered by insurance.

Negotiations have been pending in New York for several days between the Georgia Central Railroad and the Richmond Terminal Company, by which the Richmond Terminal would assume control of the Georgia Company.

In the United States District Court in Norfolk yesterday the suit of David Scott vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Elevator Company for \$15,000 damages was postponed until after the Exchange Bank cases are called on March 6.

Josiah R. Locke and his son, Wm. B. Locke, who were tried at the recent term of the Circuit Court of Clarke county for the killing of William R. Jenkins, have been admitted to bail—the father in the sum of \$2,000, and the son \$1,000.

Mrs. Catharine Brown, an aged widow lady in Fredericksburg, was found dead in her room yesterday lying in front of the fireplace. One of her arms was partially burned. It is supposed she had an apoplectic fit, which caused her death.

The democratic legislative caucus of the Legislature last night decided to extend the session ten days from March 5. To do this will require a three-fifths vote of the Legislature. The caucus also nominated R. T. W. Duke, jr., as corporation judge of Charlottesville.

There were four sudden deaths reported in Richmond yesterday, Rev. James M. Darde, a retired Methodist minister; Mr. John Ruben McPhail, a druggist; Martha Winston (colored), aged eighty years, and Martha Ann Jackson (also colored), aged seventy nine years.

The Legislature has remitted four hundred and fifty dollars of the fine imposed upon Mr. T. F. McCracken for shooting Mr. Larkin Jefferson, of Fredericksburg, some time ago. The grand jury and the petit jury that heard the case, and Judges Slaughter and Barton recommended the remission.

The Fairfax Herald has been enlarged and otherwise typographically improved. The Herald well deserves the success it has enjoyed and we wish it continued prosperity.

The furniture factory of Potter & Styms, in New York city, was burned yesterday, the hospital for crippled children, opposite it scorched, and the Vanderbilt Hotel damaged. Losses approach \$1,000,000.

A change of route of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad, with terminus at Kent Island, is contemplated.

The reduction in the public debt during the month of February amounted to \$7,756,366.

Our fashionable ladies were talking a great deal last season about "The Elephant Grey." That it was the "prettiest color," "the handsomest tint," "the very best style," &c. Now they say, that for a cold, the best cure is in one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and the ladies know.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Business still remains quiet, and until the spring trade begins it is not likely that there will be any improvement. Money matters are without change. U. S. bonds are steady. Virginia 10-40 bonds sold yesterday at 37½, all matured coupons, and at 40½ with July (1895) coupons attached. Consol coupons fundable at 50 per cent are quoted at 33¼-33½, and the non-fundable at 28. Railroad securities are very dull and quotations nominal.

New York, March 2.—The stock market was quiet but very weak at the opening this morning, first prices being from ½ to ¾ per cent. below the closing figures of last evening. There was a general business in about half a dozen stocks, but the general list was intensely dull and utterly devoid of feature of any sort. There was a further decline of small fractions in the early trading, but the movement was very slight and was soon checked; but after that time the market sank into the most extreme dullness, while the movement in prices entirely ceased. At 11 o'clock it was entirely stagnant at small fractions below first prices. Money easy at 2½.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 2.—Virginia 6s consolidated 40; past due coupons —, new 3s 87½; 10-40s 37½; bid to-day.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE MAR. 2.

Flour, extra	\$2.50	@	2.75
Superfine	2.75	@	3.00
Extra	2.75	@	3.00
Family	2.50	@	2.75
Fancy brands	4.75	@	5.25
Wheat, Longberry	0.88	@	0.94
Fultz	0.82	@	0.90
Mixed	0.85	@	0.93
Fair Wheat	0.78	@	0.82
Damp and tough	0.70	@	0.78
Corn, white	0.56	@	0.60
Yellow	0.58	@	0.62
Corn Meal	0.58	@	0.59
Rye	0.58	@	0.65
Oats	0.37	@	0.40
Butter, Virginia prime	0.20	@	0.23
Common to middling	0.15	@	0.18

Eggs	0.18	@	0.19
Live Chickens	0.9	@	1.0
Dressed Chickens	0.10	@	0.12
Live Turkeys	0.10	@	0.12
Dressed Turkeys	0.13	@	0.15
Dressed Pork	0.60	@	0.75
Hind quarters Beef	0.5	@	0.6
Fore quarters Beef	0.3	@	0.54
Veal calves	0.48	@	0.6
Irish Potatoes per bushel	0.80	@	1.00
Onions	1.25	@	1.50
Apples per barrel	2.50	@	3.00
Dried Peaches, peeled	0.15	@	0.18
" unpeeled	0.7	@	0.10
" Charriz	0.15	@	0.17
Dried Apples	0.5	@	0.6
Jacon—Hams, country	0.12	@	0.124
Best sugar cured Hams	0.12	@	0.124
Butcher's Ham	0.12	@	0.124
Breakfast Bacon	0.94	@	0.98
Sugar-cured Shoulders	0.84	@	0.88
Blk shoulders	0.7	@	0.74
" lg. cl. sides	0.84	@	0.88
" fat backs	0.84	@	0.88
" bellies	0.94	@	0.98
Bacon Shoulders	0.94	@	0.98
Sides	0.74	@	0.78
Lard	0.12	@	0.124
Smoked Beef	0.12	@	0.124
Sugar—Brown	0.54	@	0.58
Off A	0.64	@	0.68
Conf. Standard A	0.64	@	0.68
Granulated	0.16	@	0.174
Coffee—	0.17	@	0.18
Java	0.23	@	0.25
Molasses B. S.	0.14	@	0.15
" C. E.	0.14	@	0.15
New Orleans	0.25	@	0.26
Porto Rico	0.24	@	0.26
Sugar Syrup	0.24	@	0.26
Herring, salted, per bbl.	3.50	@	4.00
Potomac No. 1	5.00	@	5.50
Pot. Family Roe per bbl.	9.50	@	10.00
Do. ½ half barrel	4.75	@	5.25
Mackerel, small, per bbl.	0.00	@	0.00
" No. 3, medium	0.00	@	0.00
" No. 3, large fat	13.00	@	14.00
" No. 2	15.00	@	16.00
Clover Seed	4.00	@	4.50
Timothy	2.65	@	2.75
Plaster, ground, per ton	4.75	@	5.00
Ground in bags	5.75	@	6.00
Lump	3.50	@	3.75
Salt—G. A. (Liverpool)	0.75	@	0.80
Fine	1.15	@	1.20
Turkey Lard	0.28	@	0.30
Wool—Long unwashed	0.28	@	0.30
Washed	0.30	@	0.32
Merino, unwashed	0.22	@	0.25
Do. Washed	0.30	@	0.34
Sumac	0.70	@	0.75
Hay	13.00	@	14.00
Cut do.	20.00	@	22.00
Wheat Bran 3 ton per car	21.00	@	22.00
Brown Middlings	21.75	@	22.25
White Middlings	22.00	@	22.25
Hominy Chop	23.00	@	24.00
Cotton Seed Meal	25.00	@	26.00

There is a noticeable improvement in the value of sales of Flour, but prices are without change. Wheat is firmer and the receipts quite very small; millers are on the market for choice samples at full figures, but discriminate very closely as to grade; sales range as for months past, at from 65 to 75 for damaged and common, 75 to 85 for common to fair, and 85 to 95 for good to strictly choice Lancaster. Corn is stronger, but without change, at 55 to 57 for mixed, yellow and white. Rye and Oats are active. Eggs and other produce are in constant demand at quotations.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 2.—Cotton nominally steady and quiet; middling 10½. Flour steady, with a good demand; Howard street and Western super 32 3/4-35; do extra 33 3/4-35; do family 34 3/4-35; city mills super 32 3/4-35; do extra 33 3/4-35; do Rio brand 34 3/4-35. Patapsco superlative patent 55 50; do family 55 10. Wheat—Southern steady and quiet red 90a93; amber 92a95; Western higher and quiet. No 2 winter red spot 88 3/4-91 1/4; March 88 3/4-91 1/4; May 91 3/4-91 1/4; June 91 3/4-91 1/4. Corn—Southern firmer; white 56 5/8-57 1/2; yellow 54 5/8-55 1/2. Oats higher, closing quiet; mixed 34 3/4-35; do white 34 3/4-35; do extra 35 3/4-36; do Rio brand 34 3/4-35. Oats steady and quiet; Southern and Penn